

CONFIDENTIAL.]

## REPORT

[No. 5 of 1882.]



ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th February 1882.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,100	Pous, 1288 B.S.
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly ...	175	
Fortnightly.				
3	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	600	27th January 1882.
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
Weekly.				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	23rd ditto.
6	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	3rd February 1882.
7	"Bangabāsi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	28th January 1882.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	31st ditto.
9	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensing ...	671	24th ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,000	31st ditto.
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	296	
12	"Chāruvartā" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	23rd ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca ...	350	29th ditto.
14	"Dūt" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	27th January & 3rd February 1882.
15	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	745	
16	"Halisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	28th January 1882.
17	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	
18	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	28th ditto.
19	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore ...	487	27th ditto.
20	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	30th ditto.
21	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	850	
22	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	.....	22nd ditto.
23	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore ...	275	27th ditto.
24	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Beauleah ...	.....	2nd February 1882.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	
26	"Sādhāranī" ... ..	Chinsurah ...	500	29th January 1882.
27	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	25th ditto.
28	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	30th ditto.
29	"Sudhākar" ... ..	Mymensing ...	.....	28th ditto.
30	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Calcutta ...	4,000	
31	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet ...	440	30th & 31st Jan. & 1st & 4th Feb. 1882.
32	"Tripurā Vartāvaha" ... ..	Commillah ...	.....	
Daily.				
33	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	27th January to 2nd February 1882.
34	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	28th ditto to 4th ditto.
35	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	30th ditto to 3rd ditto.
36	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	30th ditto to 4th ditto.
37	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	30th & 31st Jan. & 1st & 4th Feb. 1882.
38	"Samāchār Sudāhbarsan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
Weekly.				
39	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto ...	365	28th January 1882.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	<b>HINDI.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
40	"Behár Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	26th January 1882.
41	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	19th ditto.
42	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	200	30th ditto.
43	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	28th ditto.
	<b>PERSIAN.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
44	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Ditto ...	250	27th ditto.
	<b>URDU.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
45	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	1st February 1882.
	<b>ASSAMESE.</b>			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
46	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
	<b>URIYA.</b>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	17th, 24th, & 31st December 1881, & 14th & 21st January 1882.
48	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore ...	160	11th, 18th, & 25th December 1881, & 22nd January 1882.
49	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto ...	125	1st, 15th, & 29th December 1881, & 12th January 1882.
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
50	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká" ... ..	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
	<b>HINDI.</b>			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
51	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna ...	.....	



## POLITICAL.

REFERRING to the remonstrance addressed to the Court at Mandalay by the Government of India, the *Cháru Vártá*, of the 23rd January, makes the following observations:—It is clear from the tone of the communication that unless the Burmese Court removes the present restrictions on trade, troubles are in store for the king. It is to be hoped that his reply will be given after due deliberation and a calculation of his own resources. It is a matter of glory to him that living in such close proximity to the mouth of the British Lion he has been yet able to retain his independence. He has not, it may be hoped, forgotten all about the Cabul affair. The friends and advisers of the king should now proceed with caution. It is possible that the state of his domestic affairs may have kept him in an uncertain frame of mind, but the British Government is not likely to sympathise with him in this matter.

CHARU VARTA.  
January 23rd, 1882.

2. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 23rd January, remarks that a section of the European community have, since the time of Lord Lytton, been endeavouring to get up a war with Burma, and had it not been for the Afghan war, the late Viceroy would have doubtless undertaken an invasion of that province. It is not, however, clear what grounds there were for the adoption of such a measure. Certain newspapers, of course, expatiated on the atrocious massacres in which the Burmese King, Theebaw, was said to have indulged, and believed that this constituted a sufficient ground for going to war with him. These journalists dwelt eloquently upon the friendly reception which an invading British army would meet with in Burma, and the ease with which the province could be conquered. The European merchants, from considerations of self interest, warmly supported these representations, and they were joined by the military and by the majority of the newspapers. And yet with all this support, and with all his love of territorial aggrandizement, Lord Lytton did not venture to enter upon a war against Burma. The question therefore that now suggests itself is, have there arisen any fresh causes of hostility in addition to those which existed in the time of Lord Lytton?

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
January 23rd, 1882.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

3. REFERRING to the action of Mr. Currie, the Magistrate of Chittagong, in the recent Brahmo Sankirtan case, the *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd January, makes the following observations:—For a long time past the Editor has made the remark that young and inexperienced Civilians, having no knowledge of this country, are sucking dry its life-blood. The only object of these young Civilians would seem to be to lord it over the people of India. To gain this object they have recourse to high-handed proceedings. Native Editors have repeatedly protested against these acts, but instead of decreasing they have on the contrary increased in number; and it is because the Editors are occasionally led to make a few observations regarding the doings of these Civilians, that Sir Ashley Eden becomes displeased with them. A portion of his Annual Administration Report sings the praises (?) of the Vernacular Press. Thus an encouragement is offered by the head of the administration to young Civilian officers, who think they can always count upon his support even to the extent of saving them from the consequences of murder, not to speak of insults offered to gentlemen.

PARIDARSHAK,  
January 22nd, 1882.

4. The same paper regrets to have to notice that even on the eve of his departure from this country, Sir Ashley Eden has not been gracious enough to say something complimentary of the native press. His

PARIDARSHAK.

Burma and the British Government.

Burma and the British Government.

Mr. Currie, Magistrate of Chittagong.

Sir Ashley Eden on native newspapers.



action in this matter has greatly pained the people ; and they are the more sorry because when he goes to England he will have himself to express regret for what he has done. The atmosphere of England is quite different from that of India, and it is certain that when there, his views will change. He will then recall with sorrow the fact that he failed to see that the advice given to Government by native newspapers had been given in a disinterested spirit.

PARIDARSHAK.  
January 22nd, 1882.

5. A correspondent of the same paper writes as follows :—Moulvies have come from Arabia, one to each district, for teaching religion to Mussulmans. Mussulmans who are not well up in their *namaj* are bound hand and foot and are beaten severely by these moulvies. The other day at the Biswanath bazar a Mussulman named Chhalásá was so severely beaten that he had not strength left to walk home himself.

CHARUVARTA,  
January 23rd, 1882.

6. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 23rd January, contains a long article in which the writer dwells upon the ignorance shewn by the British public regarding the condition of the people of India. The official reports regarding Indian affairs. The official reports are all rose-coloured and sedulously seek to conceal the truth from the British nation, and yet it is these alone that are accessible to them as sources of information. If the people of England are really desirous to know the facts, they should insist upon an acquaintance with the condition of the masses in this country on the part of the local officials. Mere pleasure tours will not answer this purpose. The homes of the poor ought to be visited.

CHARU VARTA.

7. In an article dwelling upon the proposed repeal of the cotton duties and the imposition of some fresh tax in their stead, the same paper makes observations similar to those noticed before.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
January 23rd, 1882.

8. Referring to the letter recently published in the newspapers, in which Mr. O'Donnell answers certain charges brought against him by Mr. Barton, the Magistrate of Jessore, the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 23rd February, remarks that the countercharges brought by Mr. O'Donnell against Mr. Barton are such as the editor does not venture to dwell upon. The article concludes with the following observations :—The long and short of it is that, Sir Ashley Eden has in this instance betrayed a good deal of weakness. By his action in the O'Donnell case he has lowered the office of Lieutenant-Governor, of Magistrate, and of Joint-Magistrate, in the estimation of the public. That it was possible for European officials to abuse each other in the manner in which Messrs. O'Donnell and Barton have done, was a thing not so long known to the people of this country, nor did the thought ever cross their minds that the head of the Government was capable of unjustly punishing any officer subordinate to him. Sir Ashley Eden indeed is a powerful ruler, and will soon leave this country, but Messrs. O'Donnell, Barton, and Peacock have yet many years to spend in India. It will be long perhaps before the injury done to them by this error of Sir Ashley Eden is repaired.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
January 24th, 1882.

9. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 24th January, expresses its gratitude to the Liberal Ministry, to Lord Ripon, and to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, for repealing the Vernacular Press Act. The speech made by Dr. Hunter in the Legislative Council on this occasion is much appreciated. The Editor acknowledges the shortcomings of the native press, but dwells with emphasis on the fact that it is loyal to British rule.

BHARAT MIHIR.

10. The same paper thanks the British Indian Association for memorializing Government against the continuance of the Arms Act. The Editor considers the

The Arms Act.



prayer of the Association a perfectly reasonable one, and hopes that Government will accede to it. He, however, does not agree with the memorialists as to the propriety of the request that at least Bengal should be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act. Nothing short of a repeal of the measure will satisfy the public. The exemption of a particular province would be invidious. Considering the language in which Mr. Gladstone, while in opposition, characterized the Arms Act, and in view of the destruction of life that has resulted from the enforcement of the measure, the Liberal Government should not long suffer it to encumber the Statute Book.

11. In a long editorial the same paper directs the attention of Sir Ashley Eden to the necessity of employing educated natives in the Police Department. The police. No real improvement in the character of the police force will be possible until this is done on an extensive scale. The writer thanks His Honor for the commencement that was made in this direction last year.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
January 24th, 1882.

12. The *Sahachar*, of the 25th January, rejoices at the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and expresses his gratitude to Lord Ripon for it. The Editor thanks Dr. Hunter for the able and eloquent speech which he made in the Council Chamber on the occasion.

SAHACHAR,  
January 25th, 1882.

13. The same paper remarks in reference to the recent speech of Lord Hartington on the subject of the cotton duties, that it contains no new statement. The Secretary of State did not say anything clearly on the subject of an income tax. As to the remark, that in the matter of administering the finances he did not put the least pressure upon the Government of India, while it was perfectly true that he regarded the cotton duties as being protective in their character, it may not inappropriately be characterized, to borrow the polite epithet which Mr. Rivers Thompson recently applied to the *Hindu Patriot*, as "dishonest and dishonourable." The truth is, the real Government of India is carried on by the Secretary of State. Is the Government of India able to act in contravention of the pledges which may have been given by him?

SAHACHAR.

The editor denies that the cotton duties were protective in their character. Lord Hartington acknowledged that India is poor, and yet did not say a word as to the desirability of repealing the license tax. To their honour the European merchants in India and Anglo-Indian newspapers are both fighting for the people of India. The Government of India also, it is certain, would not have, if it had independence, sought to please Manchester. In this matter natives are gradually beginning to think that whenever their interests clash with those of any section of the English people, it is invariably the former who are the sufferers. On such occasions English Ministers forget the history of their own country and their own liberal professions. They can of course counsel the Sultan of Turkey to make no invidious distinction between his Christian and Mahomedan subjects, but when India is concerned, they forget what they had preached. Another impression which is gradually gaining ground is that the English Government does not really desire an extension of the manufacturing industries of India.

14. The same paper condemns the ignorance of the state of Indian finance shown by the leaders of the anti-opium agitation in England, and condemns the movement as extremely unreasonable.

SAHACHAR.



EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
January 27th, 1882.

15. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* of the 27th January notices with gratification that the attention of Government has at length been directed to the wants of Jessore. The importance of a railway line to Khulna is too patent to be dilated upon. If a railway is constructed, the authorities, it is to be hoped, will not fail to improve the roads in this sub-division, which are now in a wretched condition. The writer welcomes the proposal to convert Khulna into a district, and in this connection makes the following remarks:—

The projected Khulna railway and district.

- (1.) If Khulna is made the head-quarters of the district, prompt measures should be taken to save it from the floods of the Rupsháhá and Bhairub rivers. It is therefore necessary that the mouth of the Belui khal should be set free, so that the strong current which flows past Allaipore may pass through it.
- (2.) The new district should be named "Khulna District" and not the "Sunderbuns District," the latter name being one which is disliked by the inhabitants.
- (3.) A new metalled road should be constructed between Bagirhat and Khulna. Starting from Khulna, it should pass through Ilaipore, Tilak, Naopará, and Piljang, and meet the Badkhali road. This would be the shortest and the least expensive road.
- (4.) Piljang, Naopara, and Lackpur and adjacent villages should be placed under the jurisdiction of Khulna.
- (5.) The roads in Piljang and neighbouring localities should be improved.

PURVA PRATIDHWANI,  
January 27th, 1882.

Mr. Currie, Magistrate of Chittagong.

16. The *Purva Pratidhwani*, of the 27th January, directs the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the high-handedness of magisterial officers in the mofussil, and prays that there should be no delay permitted in checking it. The editor remarks, in reference to the hasty departure of Mr. Currie from Chittagong, that it was rather significant. It is not unoften the case that European officers avail themselves of leave just at the moment when some trouble is apprehended.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
January 28th, 1882.

The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

17. The *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 28th January, thanks Lord Ripon for repealing the Vernacular Press Act. The editor expatiates on the loyalty of the native press.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
January 29th, 1882.

The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

18. On the same subject the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 29th January, makes similar observations.

SADHARANI,  
January 29th, 1882.

The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

19. The *Sádháraní*, of the 29th January, thanks Lord Ripon for repealing the Vernacular Press Act; at the same time, however, some uneasiness has been produced in the Editor's mind by the fact of the Seditious Publications Bill having become law. He does not see what necessity there was for this measure.

SADHARANI.

20. The same paper dwells upon the necessity of granting an increase of pay to all branch post-masters. These men are extremely hardworked, but receive very low salaries.

Increase of pay to be given to branch post-masters.

SADHARANI.

21. The same paper expresses a hope that the large sums recently placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the local Governments for the prosecution of Public Works, will be judiciously expended

Grant for Public Works to local Governments.



by them. The writer suggests that a portion of the money should be expended on the excavation of tanks in villages, pure drinking-water being a desideratum. Some outlay should also be incurred for the improvement of village roads.

22. The same paper points out, in reference to the rules published by

SADHARANI,  
January 29th, 1882.

The Savings Bank rules.

Government for the conduct of business in the Post Office Savings Banks, that even

Sub-Deputy Post-masters should be empowered, without reference to the head office, to grant refunds whenever a depositor might require to withdraw any portion of his deposit. A reference to the head office, required under the present rules, would in many cases occasion inconvenient delay. The principle that interest is to be allowed only on the balance standing in the name of depositors at the end of a month, and not on the amount which had remained with the bank for the greater portion of the month, is not likely to prove attractive. Not a few ill disposed persons attribute this arrangement to a desire on the part of Government that the public should not be in a haste to withdraw their deposits from the Savings Banks, so that Government may be enabled to meet Money Order demands with their money. Rule 32 does not appear to be necessary. To prevent fraudulent practices, the transactions carried on at the Post Office Savings Banks should be of as public a character as possible.

23. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 30th January, while expressing his admiration for Lord Ripon's character, is disappointed to find that His Excellency lacks firmness and the strength which is necessary to disregard the evil advice of his counsellors.

SOM PRAKASH,  
January 30th, 1882.

Lord Ripon.

Sir Ashley Eden and native newspapers.

This has been clearly seen in connection with the Assam Emigration Bill. It is strange to find that no one in the Council Chamber had the good sense to check the prevalence of language such as was applied by Mr. Rivers Thompson to the *Hindu Patriot*. The fact is, European officials in this country show a strong impatience of criticism. The Vernacular Press Act was the outcome of this feeling. The editor then proceeds to comment upon the remarks made by Sir Ashley Eden in the last Administration Report of Bengal, on the tone of the Vernacular Press. It is amusing to find, remarks the editor, that His Honor has charged native editors with an ignorance of the feelings of their own countrymen.

24. The same paper refers to the fact that in 1880-81 there was an increase in the number of suits for arrears of rent. This is not a good sign, and only

SOM PRAKASH.

Suits for arrears of rent.

means that while the tenantry are being impoverished by expensive and harassing litigation, the difficulties of the zemindars also are being aggravated. As a remedy for this state of things it is proposed that if it appears to a court that a ryot has wilfully withheld rents from his landlord, then the rights of that ryot in his holding shall be declared to have ceased.

25. In connection with the proposed District Boards, the *Navavi-bhākar*, of the 30th January, suggests that the members should be granted travelling

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
January 30th, 1882.

Proposed District Boards.

allowances. The editor hopes that the suggestion will not be made light of. In fact the success of the Boards will greatly depend upon their popularity, and they will never be popular if the members have to suffer in purse for doing a public duty. Nor is the proposal a novel one. It was at one time the custom in England to pay the expenses of the Members of Parliament.

26. The same paper approves of the recommendations made by the

NAVAVIBHAKAR

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. They are not

however sufficient. The measure is of so stringent a character that it requires to be thoroughly reconsidered and re-enacted.



SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
January 30th, 1882.

The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

the Vernacular Press Act.

27. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 30th January, thanks Lord Ripon for his repealing

UCHIT BAKTA,  
January 28th, 1882.

28. The *Uchit Baktá*, of the 28th January, complains that the collectors of toll on the Howrah bridge levy tolls even from persons who go to and return from the Howrah railway station. This is opposed to the rules, and should be enquired into.

SAMBAD BAHIKA,  
December 1st, 1881.

29. The *Sambád Báhiká*, of the 1st December 1881, in one of its articles, observes as follows:—

Baboo Dinonath Banerjea represented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the late assessment imposed upon the ryots of the Cuttack khas mehals was an unfair one, and prayed for relief, but it seems that His Honor has rejected the prayer. On this the ryots have petitioned His Excellency the Governor-General of India. It is hoped that the petition will meet with due consideration.

The editor has come to learn from various sources of the actual sufferings of the residents of the Cuttack khas mehals consequent on the enormous enhancement of their rents. It is only the poor and not the rich that are the greatest sufferers.

SAMBAD BAHIKA,  
December 15th, 1881.

30. The same journal, of the 15th December, while giving a list of the districts of Bengal for which grants have been made for primary schools, says that so long as the present policy of expending money is not modified, there cannot result any good therefrom. Further, the editor suggests the necessity of modifying the system of paying the salaries of the patshala teachers.

SAMBAD BAHIKA,  
December 29th, 1881.

31. The same journal, of 29th December, in an article on the abolition of the cotton duties and the proposed imposition of an income-tax observes as follows:—

It is not desirable to oppress the people and public officers of India by imposing an income-tax for the sake of the weavers of England, and it is hoped that both the Council at home and the Viceroy will give due consideration to this matter.

SAMBAD BAHIKA,  
January 12th, 1882.

32. A correspondent writes to the same journal, of the 12th January 1882, to say that the introduction into Lukhnath (an important village in the district of Balasore) of vaccination and prohibition of inoculation there is highly desirable. He requests Government to see to this.

UTKAL DURPANA,  
December 11th, 1881.

33. The *Utkal Durpana*, of the 11th December 1881, in an article on "Police," is happy to learn that Government will no longer saddle municipalities with the expenditure required to maintain the police. Such a measure is calculated to improve the present status of the municipalities.

UTKAL DURPANA,  
December, 18th, 1881.

34. The same journal, of the 18th December 1881, earnestly recommends the Balasore municipality to cleanse two important tanks of the town, viz. the Gudgaria and Mirza tanks, which are now in a filthy state.

UTKAL DURPANA.

35. The same journal, of the same date, doubts whether the proposal of Government, to vest Joint-Magistrates with the powers of a Moonsiff after five years' Civilians as Moonsiffs.



service, will secure the advantages anticipated, the time allowed being so short.

36. The same paper, of the 25th December 1881, is much opposed to the imposition of an income-tax in the place of the cotton duties, which are about to be abolished.

UTKAL DURPANA.  
December 25th, 1881.

37. The same journal, of the 22nd January 1882, in writing about the inspection tours of the District and Sub-Divisional Officers, asks whether these officers take any interest in acquainting themselves with the real condition of the ryots, or whether they simply travel about the country doing office duties and disposing of cases, &c, just as they do when they are at head-quarters. It is the intention of Government that the hakims should know personally the real wants and grievances of the people while they are on tours of inspection, but if they do not attend to this, it is useless for them to make such tours. Government should see to this.

UTKAL DURPANA.  
January 22nd, 1882.

38. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 17th December 1881, in writing about the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, thanks Lord Ripon for this, and requests him to abolish similarly the License Tax Act on the occasion of preparing the next budget estimate.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
December 17th, 1881.

39. The same journal is exceedingly glad to learn that the Financial Minister is inclined to give effect to the proposal of introducing a railway into Orissa.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

40. The same journal, of the 17th December 1881, in publishing a letter from one of the inhabitants of Khorda, remarks that the assessment of Khorda has been enhanced to three times its original amount, and requests Government to see that the ryots pay this jumma without any inconvenience on their part.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

41. The same journal, of the 24th December 1881, observes as follows:—

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
December 24th, 1881.

It is rumoured that the cotton duties are to be abolished, and in their place an income-tax is to be imposed. If this measure is carried out, great will be the loss to India; but it is trusted that Lord Ripon will fight for the people of India. It is both improper and impolitic to burden the people of India with such an unpopular tax for the sake of securing the interest of the wealthy weavers of England.

42. The same journal, in an article on the "Cuttack Khas Mehals," dwells at some length on the oppressions caused to the people of Cuttack khas mehals by the late enhanced assessment. The editor requests that if Government will, without depending on the reports of the local officers, institute special enquiries into the very unfair assessment already made, it will come to know its mischievous character.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

43. The same journal, of the 31st December 1881, informs the public that 55 lakhs of rupees will, it is estimated, be spent on the construction of Government offices at Simla. It is very improper to spend so much money for the convenience of the Viceroy and his Council. In the first place, it is not proper for him to remain for any considerable time at Simla; in the

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
December 31st, 1881.



second place, it is not proper to squander so much money belonging to the poor tax-payers.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
January 14th, 1882.

44. The same journal, of the 14th January 1882, hears that the Commissioner objects to the annexation of Killah Banki to Cuttack. The Commissioner should refrain from making any objection to the annexation, and look to the convenience of the people of Banki.

Transfer of Khillah Banki to the jurisdiction of Cuttack.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
January 21st, 1882.

45. The same journal, of the 21st January 1882, is happy to learn that Lord Ripon has abandoned the idea of imposing an income-tax on the people of India.

An income-tax.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 4th February 1882.*